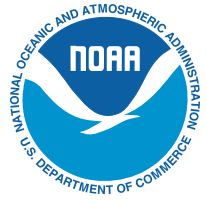


# ***Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey (MRFSS)***



## **South Atlantic**



**The person interviewing you today is conducting the Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey. Information collected is kept completely confidential. You are protected by the Privacy Act of 1974. Disclosure of your individual information to anyone other than survey personnel is a federal offense.**

## INTRODUCTION

Marine recreational fisheries contribute significantly to the quality of American life as an important source of fun and food as well as a major contributor to the economic well-being of coastal communities. Fishing is the second most popular form of outdoor recreation in the U.S., and today, millions of saltwater anglers make tens of millions of saltwater fishing trips each year. Any nature-based activity of this magnitude is expected to have a significant impact on the resource and produce substantial social and economic benefits to the nation.

### *Fishing is the second most popular form of outdoor recreation in the U.S.*

In order to protect and enhance marine recreational fisheries for current and future generations, it is imperative that decision-makers have the information necessary to make wise management decisions. The Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey (MRFSS) is the primary data source concerning marine recreational fishing activity in the U.S. The MRFSS data are used by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), regional Fishery Management Councils, Interstate Marine Fisheries Commissions, and State Agencies to consider the impact and importance of marine angling in fishery management decisions. *The better the data, the better the decision!*

## ABOUT THE MRFSS

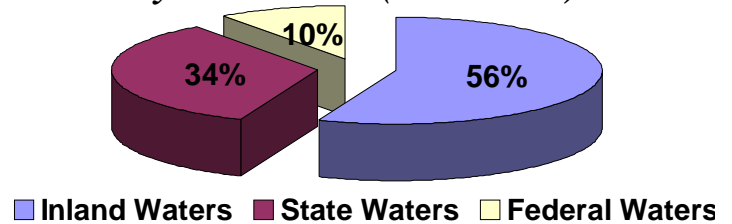
The MRFSS is a nationwide program developed in the late 1970s by leading statisticians and survey design experts to provide a timely and reliable database on marine recreational fishing activity. Thanks to the cooperation of conservation-minded anglers, the MRFSS now encompasses over 20 years of continuous standardized data and represents the most comprehensive, consistent, and scientifically credible picture of marine recreational catch, effort, and participation in the world. The strength of the MRFSS relies on two principles – consistency and comparability. By collecting nation-wide data in the same way since 1979, the MRFSS is used to identify notable changes in recreational catch and effort trends and evaluate the long-term implications of management measures.

### *The MRFSS identifies changes in recreational catch & effort.*

The MRFSS is conducted in all coastal states of the U.S. with the exception of Texas, Alaska, and Hawaii. In all, the MRFSS monitors the angling activity of millions of marine anglers on over 52,000 miles of coast. The survey divides the nation into eight regions defined by similar ecosystems and/or management authorities (see front cover for regional map).

The MRFSS is designed as a complementary two-part survey: telephone and field. Numerous studies have proven this two-pronged approach provides more accurate information than a single survey could. This is because the telephone and field surveys are specifically designed to collect different yet compatible information. The telephone survey is a random sample of over 250,000 households each year and is used to identify households that contain saltwater anglers and estimate marine fishing effort. Catch information is NOT collected over the phone. To collect catch information, field personnel interview anglers (~145,000 in 1998) at thousands of fishing access sites around the country. Field interviews focus on the species, quantity, length, and weight of the catch and whether or not the catch was kept, or released alive or dead. The results of the two surveys are combined to produce an estimate of the total recreational catch by species.

**Marine Recreational Fishing Trips by Area Fished (U.S. - 1998)**

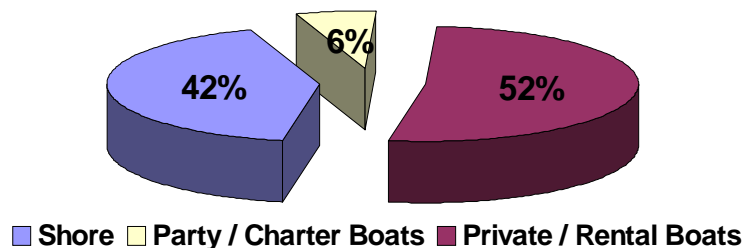


**Inland Waters:** Enclosed bays, sounds, inlets, rivers, gulfs, etc. with restricted exchange of water with open ocean.

**State Waters:** Open ocean extending 0 to 3 miles from shore, except West Florida (10 miles).

**Federal Waters:** Open ocean extending offshore from the outer edge of the State Waters.

**Marine Recreational Fishing Trips by Fishing Mode (U.S. - 1998)**



Not including Texas, Alaska, and Hawaii, anglers took over 61,806,000 marine recreational fishing trips in the United States.



## SOCIAL & ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF MARINE ANGLING

Marine recreational fishing supports diverse industries that provide goods and services to anglers. These include, but are not limited to: bait, tackle, boats and motors, fuel, charter and party boats, hotels, campgrounds, restaurants, and more. Because marine fisheries are so very important to many different user groups and support a variety of related businesses, managers are required to account for the social and economic implications of management options before making regulatory decisions. The objective is to sustain the resource while minimizing the hardship new regulations can cause. To fairly consider the recreational fishing community and supporting industries in this process, social and economic questions are periodically added to the base telephone and field surveys. These questions allow economists and social scientists to understand the overall value of recreational fishing to Americans, how new regulations will affect anglers' fishing behavior, and the economic benefits of marine angling to coastal communities and the nation. Although these questions are sometimes of a personal nature, they help decision-makers understand how management affects you, your peers, and the recreational fishing industry.

*The objective is to sustain the resource while minimizing the hardship new regulations can cause.*

### HOW THE DATA ARE USED

The greatest accomplishment of the MRFSS has been to provide decision-makers the information they need to incorporate the importance and impact of marine angling into the decision making process. For example:

MRFSS data are used to:

- Improve the scientific understanding of many fish species resulting in improved stock assessments. For some species, the MRFSS is the only source of fishery data.
- Assess the magnitude and impact of marine angling, leading to more informed allocation decisions.
- Understand the value of marine angling and its economic impact on coastal communities, and to predict the social and economic implications of new regulations.
- Forecast demand for new angling facilities like fishing piers, marinas, and boat ramps, and to locate these facilities where they will be most effective.

MRFSS data also contribute to:

- Damage assessments for oil spills and other accidents that degrade recreational fisheries.
- Habitat conservation efforts important to the health of fishery resources.
- Inter-agency cooperation and regional management strategies, by providing decision-makers comparable data.

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

*How does the NMFS ensure the quality of the data?*

Experience in developing and implementing the survey has led to a host of effective quality controls that are now standard operating procedure for the MRFSS. For example:

- Interviewers are well trained before entering the field. Training on the survey process, interviewing skills, and fish identification continues throughout employment.
- New interviewers are observed in the field before receiving solo assignments and are then randomly observed on-site at least twice a year. Performance is continually evaluated.
- At least 10% of all field interviews on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts are re-contacted by telephone to verify the data. That is why phone numbers are requested in the field.
- At least 10% of all telephone interviews are silently monitored by supervisors.
- Data entry programs prevent accidentally entering impossible and illogical values.
- All questionable catch and effort data are automatically flagged by computer and thoroughly investigated.

*As you can see, great effort is taken to ensure decision-makers are provided with only the highest quality data.*



## *How can the survey be accurate if I fish 3 or 4 times a week and I have never been surveyed?*

There are simply too many marine anglers and too much coastline to monitor all saltwater fishing trips. The cost would exceed the entire National Marine Fisheries Service budget. Like most survey research, such as political polls, the MRFSS relies on random sampling. If a survey is truly random, there is no guarantee you will ever be interviewed. As a matter of fact, it is expected that some anglers will be interviewed two or more times a year and other anglers will never be interviewed.

## *Who conducts the MRFSS survey for the NMFS?*

On the Atlantic coast north of Florida, the intercept survey is conducted by MACRO International, a large and experienced survey research company. MACRO also conducts the telephone survey for all MRFSS states and regions. In Gulf and Pacific coast states, the intercept survey is conducted by the Gulf and Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commissions and their member states' marine fisheries agencies.

## *Do recreational anglers really affect fish stocks?*

In 1998, over 7.5 million anglers harvested an estimated 195 million pounds of fish on 60 million marine recreational fishing trips. To exclude the impact of recreational anglers from management decisions would be irresponsible. For example, the table and graph below show that for 7 of the 10 species of fish most frequently harvested by recreational anglers in 1998, the recreational harvest exceeds the commercial harvest.

## *Can I access the MRFSS database and do my own queries on the data?*

Most of the data used to create the charts and graphs in this booklet are available on this easy to use website - [www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/recreational](http://www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/recreational). Just click on "do your own query" and go from there. You can access catch, effort and participation data and retrieve statistical estimates at the national, regional or state level.

## *What is the difference between caught & harvested fish?*

"Harvested" refers to any fish not released alive, including fish used for bait or released dead.

"Caught" refers to the sum of all harvested fish and those fish released alive.

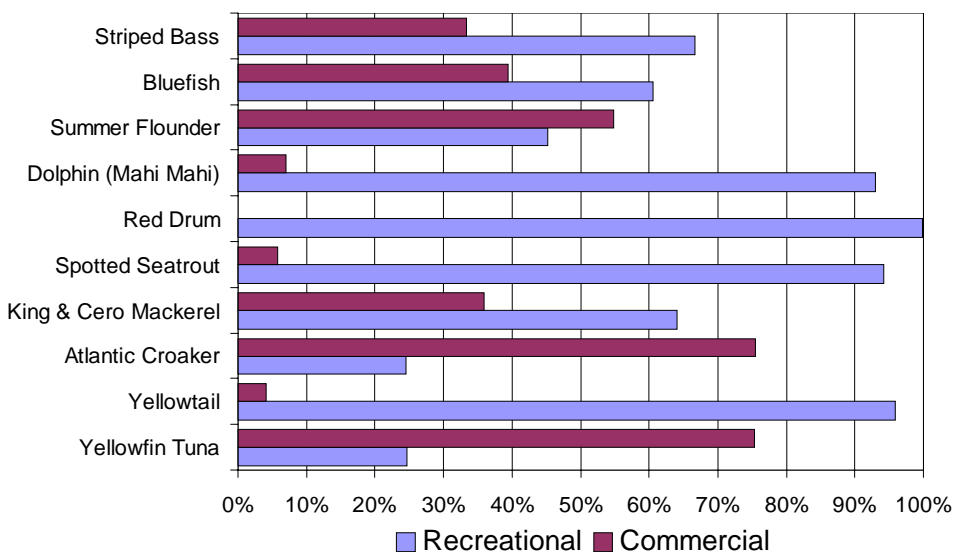
## *Do field interviewers report to enforcement agents?*

No, they do not report to enforcement agents! The information you provide is kept completely confidential. You are protected by the Privacy Act of 1974. Disclosure of your personal information to anyone other than survey personnel is a federal offense.



***Top Ten Species (by weight) Harvested by Marine Recreational Anglers:  
Comparison With Commercial Sector by Harvest Weight (1998)***

	Recreational	Commercial
	(Harvest Weight X 1,000 lbs)	
Striped Bass	13,463	6,715
Bluefish	12,778	8,299
Summer Flounder	12,523	15,170
Dolphinfish	12,113	917
Red Drum	9,850	12
Spotted Seatrout	9,544	585
King & Cero Mackerel	8,721	4,881
Atlantic Croaker	8,213	25,304
Yellowtail	5,698	245
Yellowfin Tuna	5,607	17,124



## PRECISION OF MRFSS RESULTS

The MRFSS was designed to collect data appropriate for generating catch and effort estimates at the regional level. In other words, the data could be used to estimate the number of bluefish (or other species) caught in a particular region like the North or Mid Atlantic. However, since 1979, there has been a growing need to generate reliable estimates at the state level and in some cases even the bay or county level. Estimates for these smaller units can contribute to the equitable allocation of marine fishery resources between states, as well as provide state, regional, and federal managers with better data to base their decisions on. Although the MRFSS budget has grown in the 1990s, resulting in larger sample sizes that meet state needs in some areas, generating precise estimates for state and sub-state levels sometimes requires more surveys be completed in that state, bay, or county than the MRFSS federal budget provides.

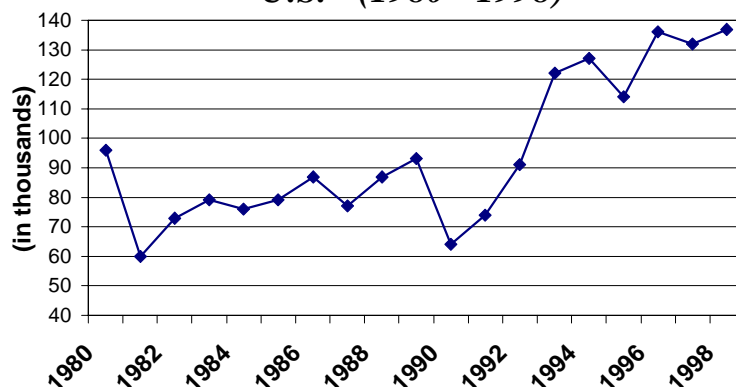
### *State partnerships help to improve the precision of MRFSS statistical estimates.*

Some states have partnered with the NMFS and increased sample sizes through additional funding or use of state interviewers. The additional samples often target fishery issues important to that state and increase the precision of MRFSS statistical estimates.

## THANK YOU!

The MRFSS team would like to thank the millions of anglers that have participated in the survey over the last 20 years. By spending a few minutes answering questions and allowing your catch to be examined, you are making a valuable contribution to marine fisheries management and are helping to ensure quality marine angling for future generations. We value your support and appreciate the crucial role you play in marine fisheries management!

*Number of Completed MRFSS Field Surveys  
U.S. - (1980 - 1998)*



## U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service, F/ST1



1315 East-West Highway  
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910



**Maury F. Osborn**  
**MRFSS Program Manager**

Statisticians - Dave Van Voorhees Ph.D., Alan Lowther Ph.D., & Tom Sminkey Ph.D.

Biologists - Terri Muller & Kirk Gillis

Economists - Amy Gautam Ph.D., Rob Hicks Ph.D., & Brad Gentner

### FISH ILLUSTRATIONS

From: *McClane's Field Guide to Saltwater Fishes of North America* Edited by A.J. McClane © 1965 by Henry Holt and Co., Reprinted by permission of Henry Holt and Company, LLC.

(Atlantic Cod, Atlantic Croaker, Atlantic Mackerel, Black Rockfish, Blue Rockfish, Bluefish, Bocaccio, California Sheephead, Lingcod, Snook, Striped Bass, Weakfish, White Seabass, and Yellowtail)

From: *Fisherman's Guide - Fishes of the Southeastern United States* by Manooch, C. S., & Raver, D. © 1984 by Charles S. Manooch, III and Duane Raver, Jr., Reprinted by permission of Charles S. Manooch.

(Dolphin, Gag, King Mackerel, Red Drum, Red Snapper, Spotted Seatrout, and Summer Flounder)

### PHOTOGRAPHS

Man with Permit, Girl with Red Drum - **Charles Gardner**: Boat Ramp, Beach Chair Anglers, Anglers on Rocks, Dad & Kids, Diver with Striper, Three Women with Codfish - **Kirk Gillis**: Charter Sportsmen - **Robyn Wingrove**: Black & White Map Insert - **North Carolina Sea Grant**: Back

Cover - **Scott Taylor**: Biological Sampling - NMFS.

# MRFSS Facts and Figures

## North Carolina 1998



Five Frequently Encountered Fish 1998					
Species	Number Caught (Thousands)	Number Harvested (Thousands)	Pounds Harvested (Thousands)	Number Released (Thousands)	Mean Length (Harvested Fish)
SPOT	3,515	2,865	1,250	650	8.7"
ATLANTIC CROAKER	1,448	387	161	1,061	9.2"
BLUEFISH	1,061	527	920	534	14.2"
PIGFISH	1,050	329	114	721	8.2"
DOLPHIN	473	462	3,467	10	27.2"

Length data are reported as fork length. (For most species = tip of snout to fork in tail.)

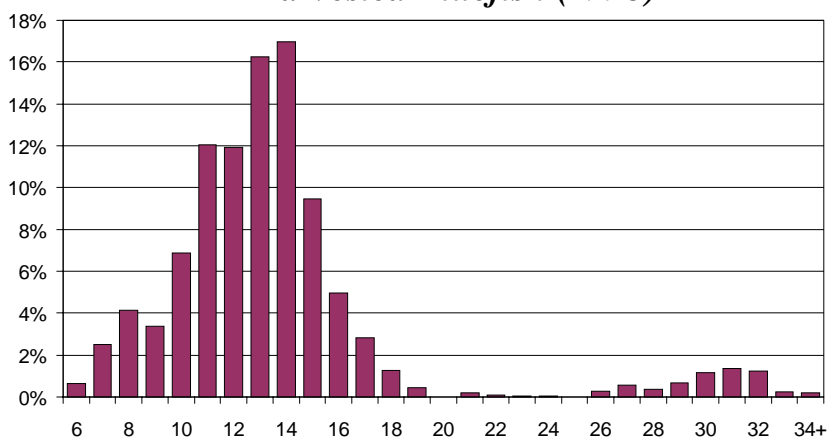
### Bluefish

*Pomatomus saltatrix*



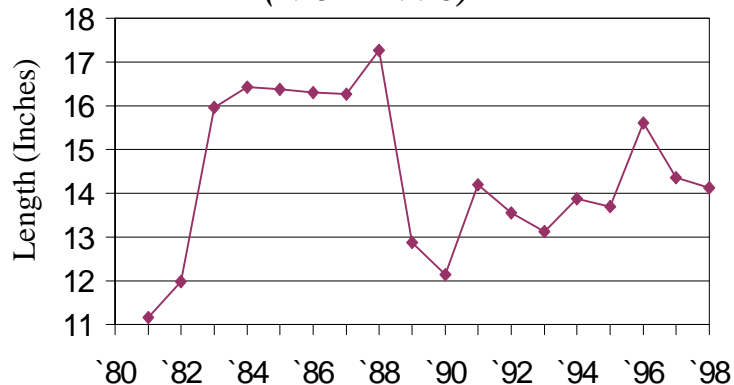
Since 1981, MRFSS field personnel have identified over 135 species of marine fish landed in North Carolina.

### Length Distribution (in inches) Harvested Bluefish (1998)

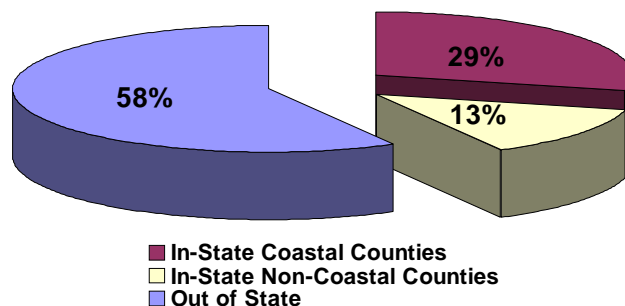


In 1998, over 57% of harvested bluefish averaged between 11 and 14 inches in length.

### Average Length of Harvested Bluefish (1981 - 1998)

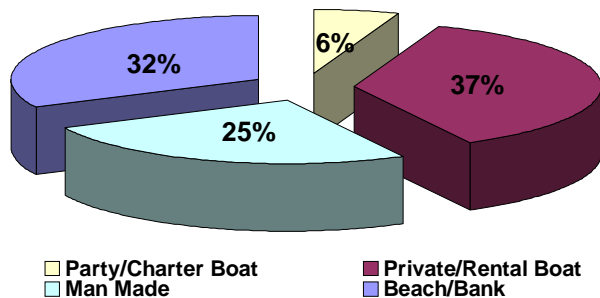


### North Carolina Anglers' Area of Residence (1998)



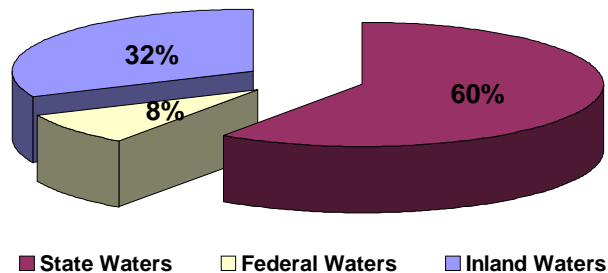
In 1998, nearly 1.1 million anglers participated in North Carolina's Marine Recreational Fishery.

### Saltwater Fishing Trips by Fishing Mode (1998)

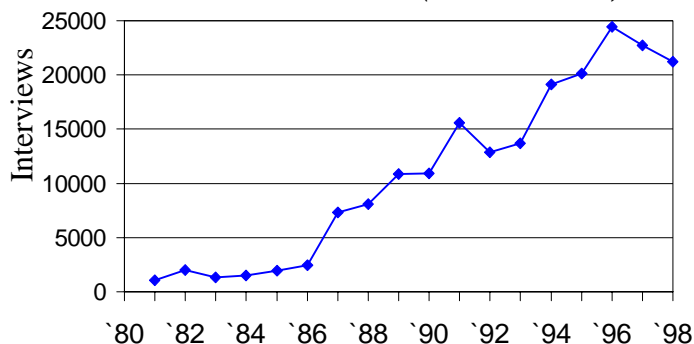


In 1998, anglers took nearly 4.5 million saltwater fishing trips in North Carolina.

### Saltwater Fishing Trips by Area Fished (1998)



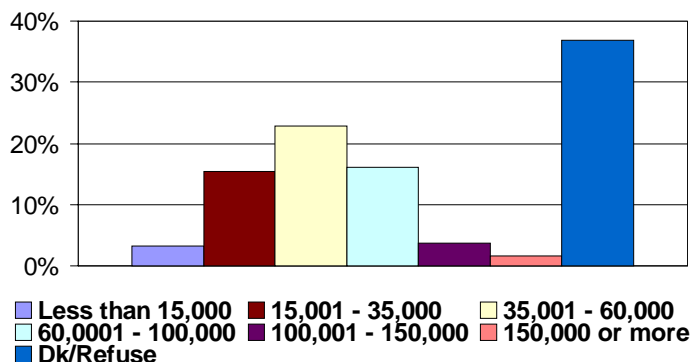
### Number of Completed Field Surveys North Carolina (1980 - 1998)



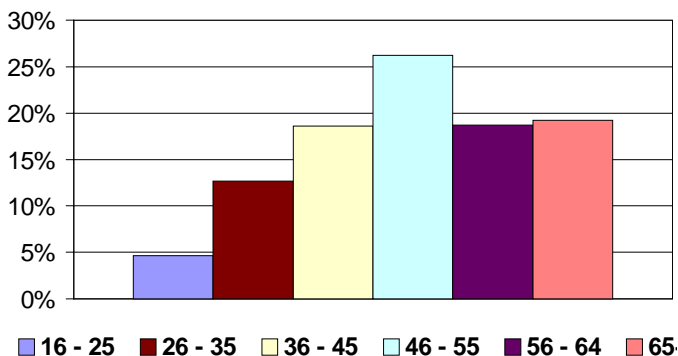
In 1998, MRFSS field personnel completed 21,200 surveys in North Carolina.

The base MRFSS sample size was increased by 150% for the Southeast U.S. (NC-LA) beginning in 1992. Other large increases in the number of completed interviews represent years in which state contributions increased sample size. In 1998, contributions by the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries increased the number of completed field surveys by 320% over the base MRFSS. North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries personnel also conduct the field survey.

### Income Distribution for North Carolina Anglers (1997)



### Age Distribution of North Carolina Anglers (1997)



## NORTH CAROLINA MARINE RECREATIONAL FISHING INFORMATION

### North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries (NCDMF)

(800) 682-2632 <http://ncdmf.net/recreational.htm>

### NCDMF Rules and Regulations

(800) 682-2632 <http://ncdmf.net/recguide.htm>

### North Carolina DMF - Field Offices

Wilmington (800) 248-4536

Washington (800) 338-7804

Elizabeth City (800) 338-7805

### South Atlantic Fishery Management Council

(843) 571-4366 [www.safmc.nmfs.gov](http://www.safmc.nmfs.gov)

Rules and Regs: [www.safmc.nmfs.gov/safmcweb/Fishid/idregs.html](http://www.safmc.nmfs.gov/safmcweb/Fishid/idregs.html)

### Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

(202) 289-6400 [www.asmfc.org](http://www.asmfc.org)



# MRFSS Facts and Figures

## South Carolina 1998



Five Frequently Encountered Fish 1998					
Species	Number Caught (Thousands)	Number Harvested (Thousands)	Pounds Harvested (Thousands)	Number Released (Thousands)	Mean Length (Harvested Fish)
SOUTHERN KINGFISH	464	224	138	240	10.8"
ATLANTIC CROAKER	437	171	77	266	9.3"
SPOTTED SEATROUT	277	125	152	152	14.6"
BLACK SEA BASS	276	97	108	179	12.2"
SOUTHERN FLOUNDER	144	117	167	27	14.8"

Length data are reported as fork length. (For most species = tip of snout to fork in tail.)

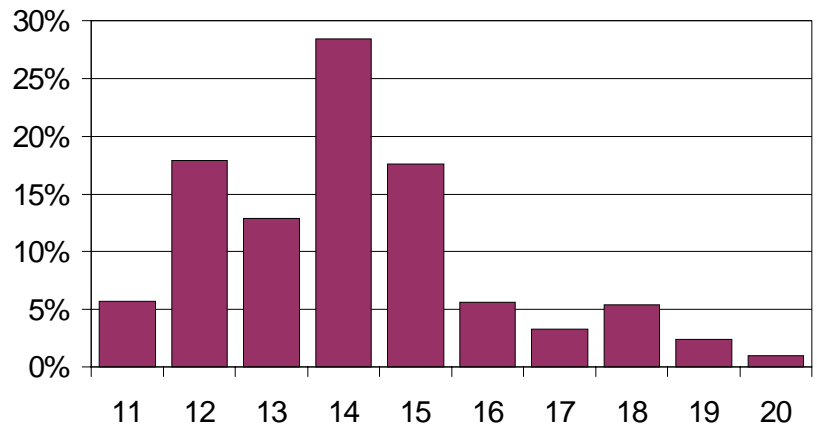
### Spotted Seatrout

*Cynoscion nebulosus*



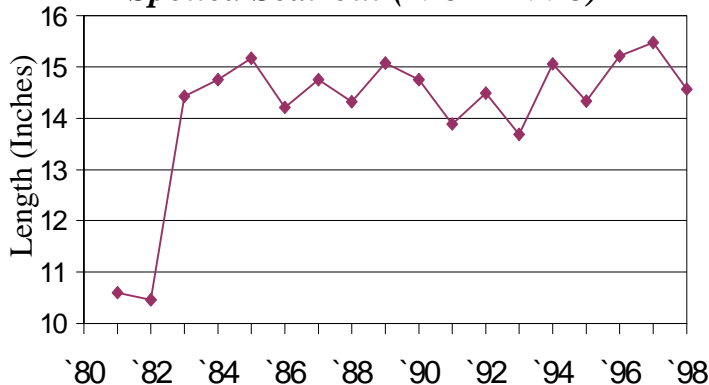
Since 1981, MRFSS field personnel have identified over 150 species of marine fish landed in South Carolina.

### Length Distribution (in inches) Harvested Spotted Seatrout (1998)

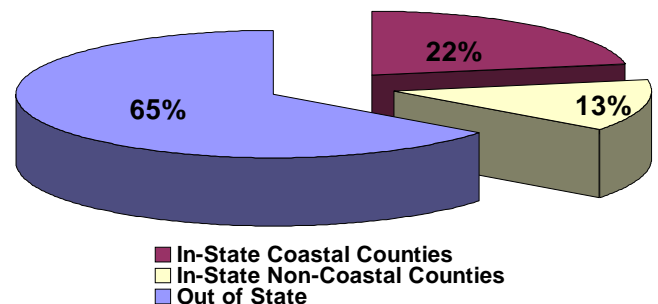


In 1998, nearly 77% of harvested spotted seatrout averaged between 12 and 15 inches in length.

### Average Length of Harvested Spotted Seatrout (1981 - 1998)



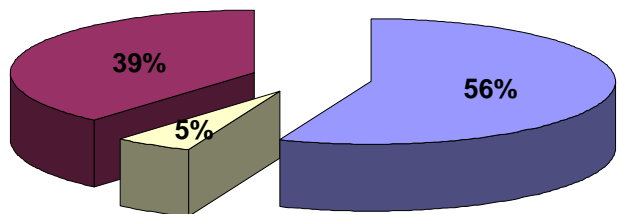
### South Carolina Anglers' Area of Residence (1998)



In 1998, nearly 639,000 anglers participated in South Carolina's Marine Recreational Fishery.



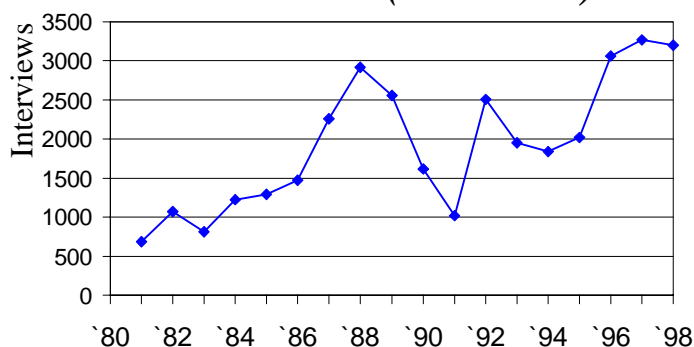
### Saltwater Fishing Trips by Fishing Mode (1998)



Shore Party/Charter Boat Private/Rental Boat

In 1998, anglers took over 1.7 million saltwater fishing trips in South Carolina.

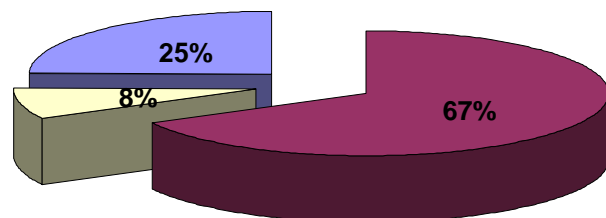
### Number of Completed Field Surveys South Carolina (1980 - 1998)



In 1998, MRFSS field personnel completed 3,201 surveys in South Carolina.

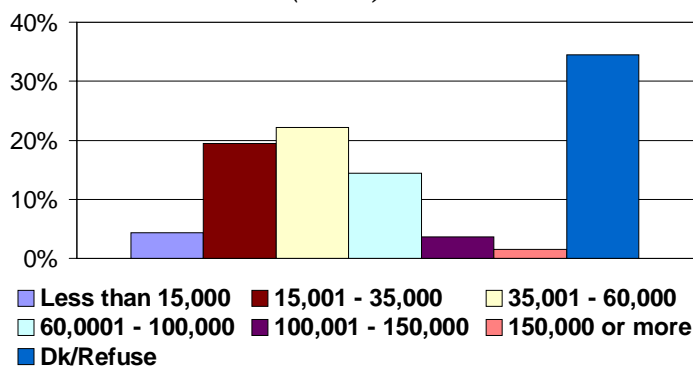
The base MRFSS sample size was increased by 150% for the Southeast U.S. (NC-LA) beginning in 1992. Other large increases in the number of completed interviews represent years in which state contributions increased sample size. In 1998, contributions by the South Carolina Division of Natural Resources increased the number of completed field surveys by 47% over the base MRFSS and also increased the number of telephone survey by 24% over the base MRFSS.

### Saltwater Fishing Trips by Area Fished (1998)

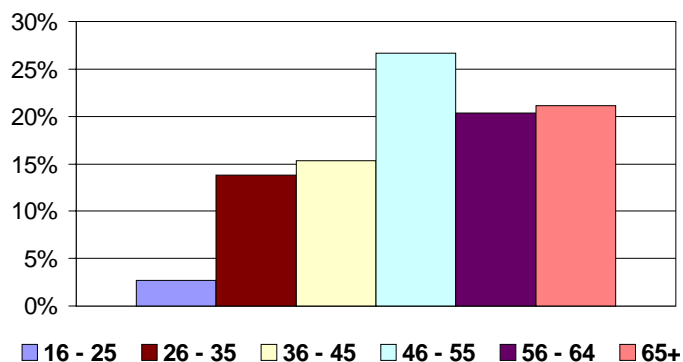


State Waters Federal Waters Inland Waters

### Income Distribution for South Carolina Anglers (1997)



### Age Distribution of South Carolina Anglers (1997)



## SOUTH CAROLINA MARINE RECREATIONAL FISHING INFORMATION

South Carolina Department of Natural Resources  
(SCDNR) - Marine Resources Division  
(843) 795-6350 [www.dnr.state.sc.us/etc/fishing.html](http://www.dnr.state.sc.us/etc/fishing.html)

SCDNR Marine Resources Division

Rules and Regulations

(843) 795-6350

[www.dnr.state.sc.us/etc/rulesregs/img/saltfishing.pdf](http://www.dnr.state.sc.us/etc/rulesregs/img/saltfishing.pdf)

South Atlantic Fishery Management Council

(843) 571-4366 [www.safmc.nmfs.gov](http://www.safmc.nmfs.gov)

Rules and Regs: [www.safmc.nmfs.gov/safmcweb/Fishid/idregs.html](http://www.safmc.nmfs.gov/safmcweb/Fishid/idregs.html)

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

(202) 289-6400 [www.asmfc.org](http://www.asmfc.org)

# MRFSS Facts and Figures

## Georgia 1998



Five Frequently Encountered Fish 1998					
Species	Number Caught (Thousands)	Number Harvested (Thousands)	Pounds Harvested (Thousands)	Number Released (Thousands)	Mean Length (Harvested Fish)
SOUTHERN KINGFISH	373	256	118	117	10.7"
SPOTTED SEATROUT	297	197	263	100	14.6"
RED DRUM	59	25	84	34	17.7"
BLACK SEA BASS	48	39	37	9	11.4"
SOUTHERN FLOUNDER	12	10	19	2	15.2"

Length data are reported as fork length. (For most species = tip of snout to fork in tail.)

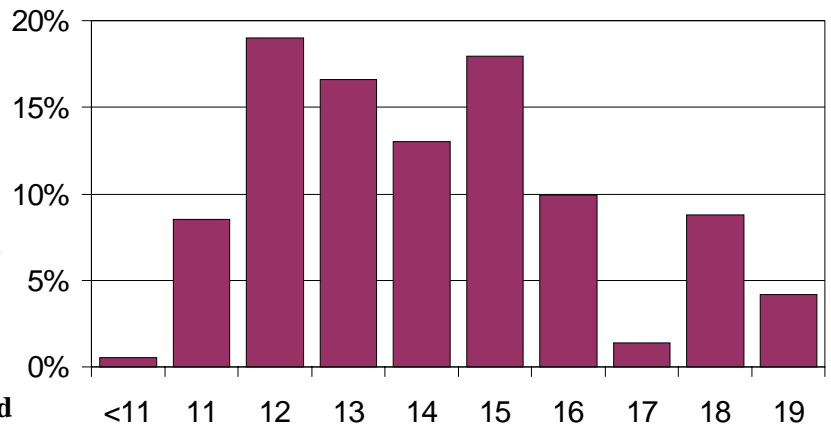
### Spotted Seatrout

*Cynoscion nebulosus*



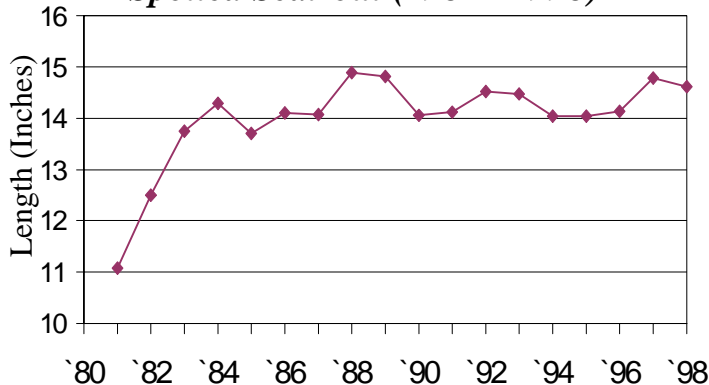
Since 1981, MRFSS field personnel have identified over 95 species of marine fish landed in Georgia.

### Length Distribution (in inches) Harvested Spotted Seatrout (1998)

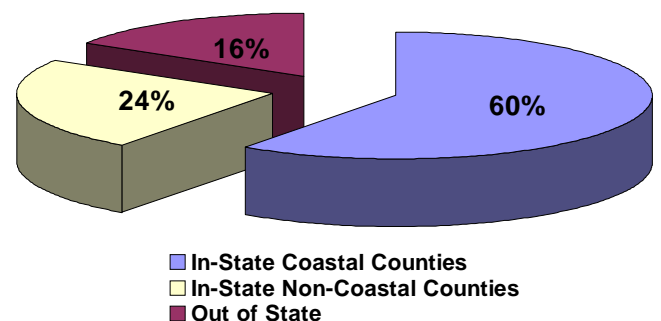


In 1998, nearly 67% of harvested spotted seatrout averaged between 12 and 15 inches in length.

### Average Length of Harvested Spotted Seatrout (1981 - 1998)

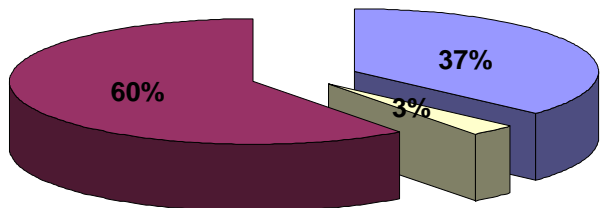


### Georgia Anglers' Area of Residence (1998)



In 1998, over 115,000 anglers participated in Georgia's Marine Recreational Fishery.

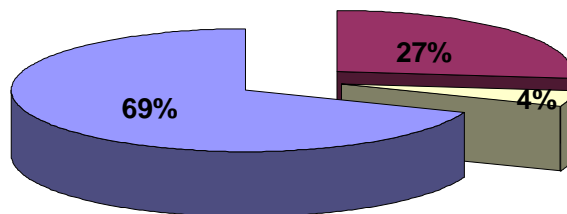
### Saltwater Fishing Trips by Fishing Mode (1998)



■ Shore ■ Party/Charter Boat ■ Private/Rental Boat

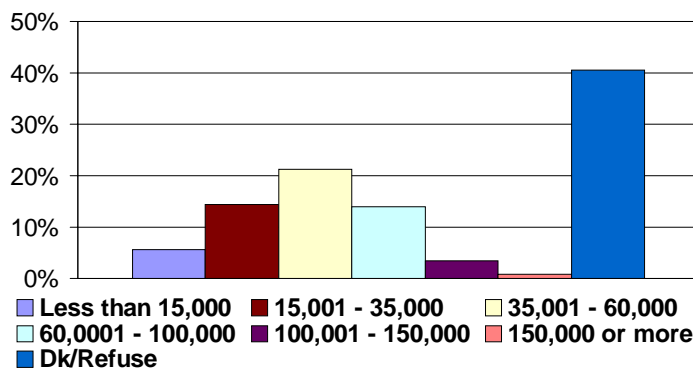
In 1998, anglers took nearly 572,000 saltwater fishing trips in Georgia.

### Saltwater Fishing Trips by Area Fished (1998)



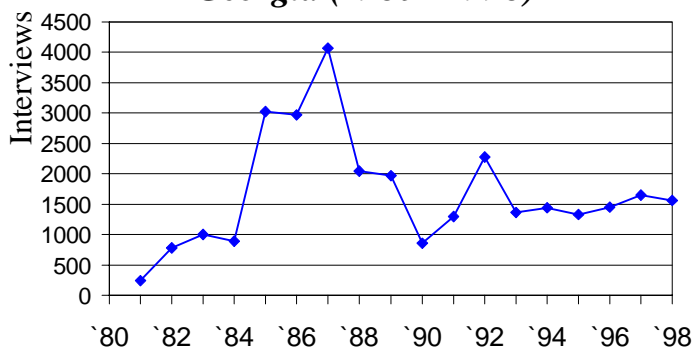
■ State Waters ■ Federal Waters ■ Inland Waters

### Income Distribution for Georgia Anglers (1997)



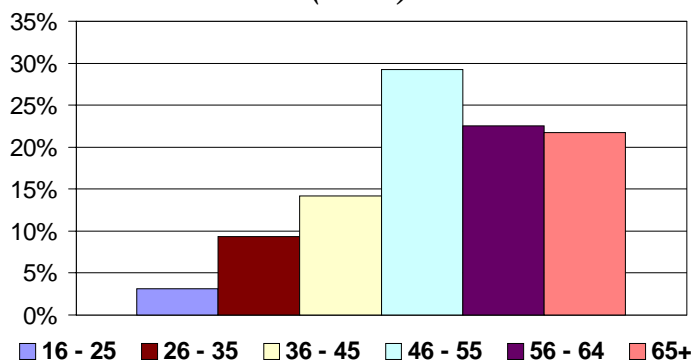
■ Less than 15,000 ■ 15,001 - 35,000 ■ 35,001 - 60,000  
■ 60,001 - 100,000 ■ 100,001 - 150,000 ■ 150,000 or more  
■ Dk/Refuse

### Number of Completed Field Surveys Georgia (1980 - 1998)



In 1998, MRFSS field personnel completed 1,566 surveys in Georgia.

### Age Distribution of Georgia Anglers (1997)



■ 16 - 25 ■ 26 - 35 ■ 36 - 45 ■ 46 - 55 ■ 56 - 64 ■ 65+

The base MRFSS sample size was increased by 150% for the Southeast U.S. (NC-LA) beginning in 1992. Other large increases in the number of completed interviews represent years in which state contributions increased sample size.

## GEORGIA MARINE RECREATIONAL FISHING INFORMATION

Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
Marine Recreational Fisheries Program  
(912) 264-7218 [www.dnr.state.ga.us/](http://www.dnr.state.ga.us/)  
Go to Coastal link then Recreational Fishing

Georgia Marine Fisheries Rules and Regulations  
(912) 264-7218 [www.dnr.state.ga.us/](http://www.dnr.state.ga.us/)  
Go to Coastal link then Recreational Fishing

South Atlantic Fishery Management Council  
(843) 571-4366 [www.safmc.nmfs.gov](http://www.safmc.nmfs.gov)  
Rules and Regs: [www.safmc.nmfs.gov/safmcweb/Fishid/idregs.html](http://www.safmc.nmfs.gov/safmcweb/Fishid/idregs.html)

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission  
(202) 289-6400 [www.asmfc.org](http://www.asmfc.org)

To purchase recreational fishing license:  
(800) 748-6887  
[www.permit.com](http://www.permit.com)

# MRFSS Facts and Figures

## East Florida 1998



Five Frequently Encountered Fish 1998					
Species	Number Caught (Thousands)	Number Harvested (Thousands)	Pounds Harvested (Thousands)	Number Released (Thousands)	Mean Length (Harvested Fish)
CREVALLE JACK	1,930	276	372	1,654	11.7"
GRAY SNAPPER	1,605	234	276	1,371	12.1"
BLUE RUNNER	1,261	695	535	565	10.2"
SPOTTED SEATROUT	1,195	190	330	1,005	15.8"
DOLPHIN	655	595	3,652	60	24.7"

Length data are reported as fork length. (For most species = tip of snout to fork in tail.)

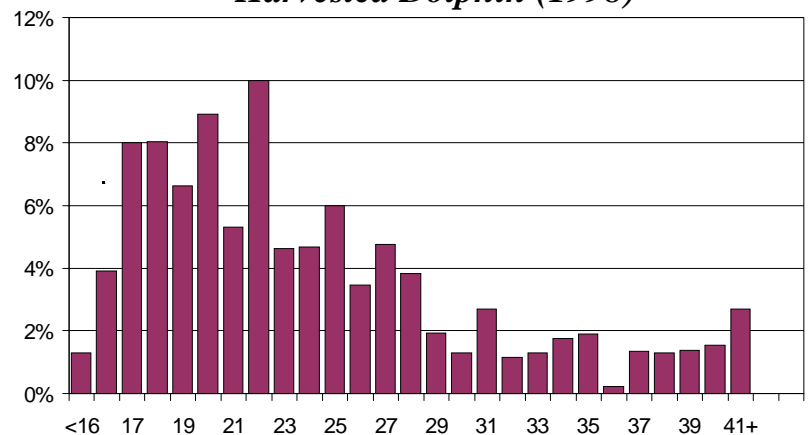
### Dolphin

*Coryphaena hippurus*



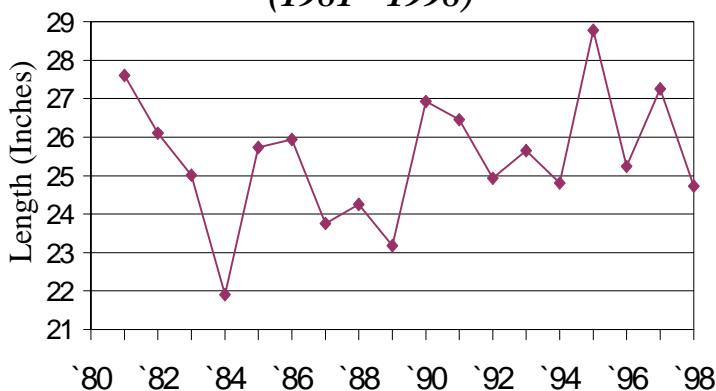
Since 1981, MRFSS field personnel have identified over 235 species of marine fish landed in East Florida.

### Length Distribution (in inches) Harvested Dolphin (1998)

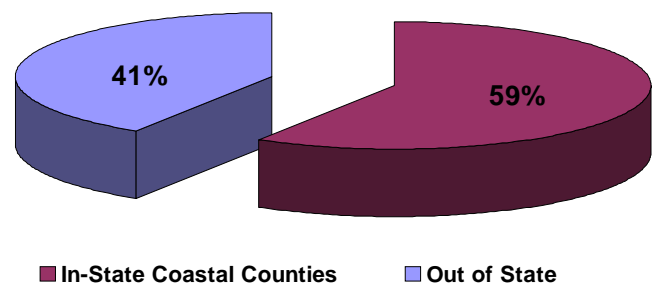


In 1998, nearly 47% of harvested dolphin averaged between 17 and 22 inches in length.

### Average Length of Harvested Dolphin (1981 - 1998)



### East Florida Anglers' Area of Residence (1998)

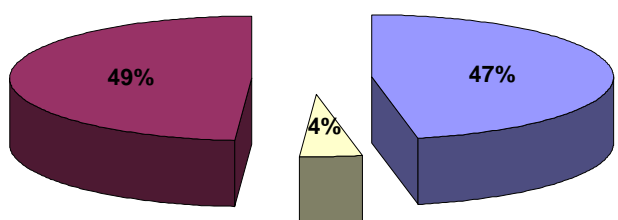


All of East FL is considered "coastal."

In 1998, over 1.8 million anglers participated in East Florida's Marine Recreational Fishery.



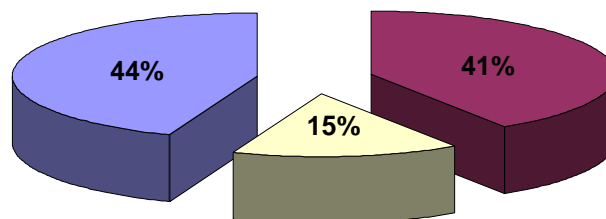
### Saltwater Fishing Trips by Fishing Mode (1998)



Shore Party/Charter Boat Private/Rental Boat

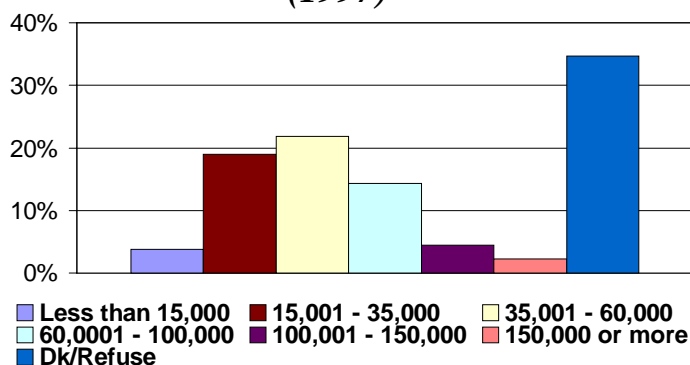
In 1998, anglers took nearly 10.1 million saltwater fishing trips in East Florida.

### Saltwater Fishing Trips by Area Fished (1998)



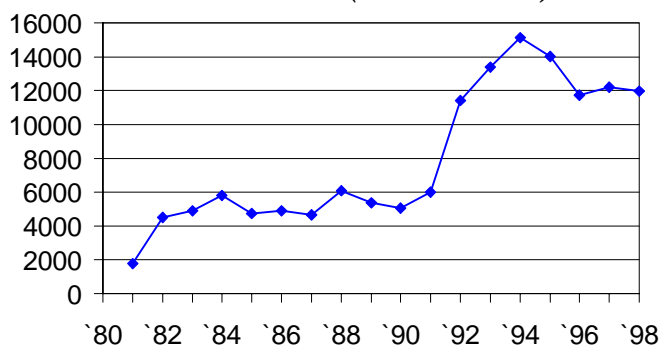
State Waters Federal Waters Inland Waters

### Income Distribution for Florida Anglers (1997)



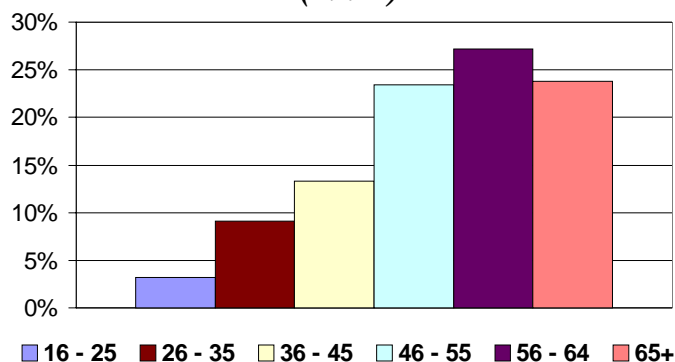
Less than 15,000 15,001 - 35,000 35,001 - 60,000 60,001 - 100,000 100,001 - 150,000 150,000 or more Dk/Refuse

### Number of Completed Field Surveys East Florida (1980 - 1998)



In 1998, MRFSS field personnel completed 11,955 surveys in East Florida.

### Age Distribution of Florida Anglers (1997)



Age and income information is for all Florida, not just East Florida.

The base MRFSS sample size was increased by 150% for the Southeast U.S. (NC-LA) beginning in 1992. Other large increases in the number of completed interviews represent years in which state contributions increased sample size.

Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission personnel conduct the MRFSS field Survey.

## EAST FLORIDA MARINE RECREATIONAL FISHING INFORMATION

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation  
Commission-Division of Marine Fisheries  
(850) 487-0554  
[www.state.fl.us/fwc/marine/index.html](http://www.state.fl.us/fwc/marine/index.html)

Florida FWC - Division of Marine Fisheries  
Rules and Regulations  
(850) 487-0554 [www.state.fl.us/fwc/marine](http://www.state.fl.us/fwc/marine)  
Click on Rules link

South Atlantic Fishery Management Council  
(843) 571-4366 [www.safmc.nmfs.gov](http://www.safmc.nmfs.gov)  
Rules and Regs: [www.safmc.nmfs.gov/safmcweb/Fishid/idregs.html](http://www.safmc.nmfs.gov/safmcweb/Fishid/idregs.html)

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission  
(202) 289-6400 [www.asmfc.org](http://www.asmfc.org)



## ***Check Out These Great Web-Sites***

### ***Prepare for Your Next Fishing Trip***

Tide Predictions by State and Area - <http://co-ops.nos.noaa.gov/tp4days.html>  
 U.S. Weather Forecasts by City - <http://weather.noaa.gov/weather/ccus.html>  
 Marine Weather Forecasts - <http://weather.noaa.gov/weather/marine/marine.html>  
 Moon Phases & Sun or Moon Rise and Set Times - <http://aa.usno.navy.mil/AA>  
 Winds, Currents & Water Temperatures - [www.ndbc.noaa.gov/Maps/wrldmap.shtml](http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/Maps/wrldmap.shtml)

### ***Recreational Fishery Data Sources***

Marine Recreational Fishery Statistics Survey - [www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/recreational/](http://www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/recreational/)  
 Recreational Fisheries Information Network - [www.psmfc.org/recfin](http://www.psmfc.org/recfin)  
 Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistics Program - [www.accsp.org](http://www.accsp.org)

### ***General NMFS Information***

NMFS Headquarters - [www.nmfs.gov](http://www.nmfs.gov)  
 Office of Intergovernmental & Recreational Fisheries - [www.nmfs.gov/irf/irf.html](http://www.nmfs.gov/irf/irf.html)

### ***NMFS Regional Offices***

Northeast Regional Office - (978) 281-9300 [www.nero.nmfs.gov/ro/doc/nero.html](http://www.nero.nmfs.gov/ro/doc/nero.html)  
 Southeast Regional Office - (727) 570-5301 [www.caldera.sero.nmfs.gov](http://www.caldera.sero.nmfs.gov)  
 Northwest Regional Office - (206) 526-6150 [www.nwr.noaa.gov](http://www.nwr.noaa.gov)  
 Southwest Regional Office - (562) 980-4000 <http://swr.ucsd.edu>

### **Publication Preparation**

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November 12, 1999